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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
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| 09/965,398 | 09/28/2001 | Jess Baker | BS01-231 | 5490 |

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EXAMINER

CHIANG, JACK

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| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
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2642

DATE MAILED: 10/27/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. 09/965,398 | Applicant(s) BAKER ET AL. | |
| | Examiner Jack Chiang | Art Unit 2642 | |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 September 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5 and 7-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5 and 7-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

CLAIMS

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-5, 7-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Madsen et al. (US 6174205) in view of Corning (SRP-202-296).

Regarding claim 1, Madsen shows a telephone (col. 1, lines 11-14, col. 3, lines 39-47) comprising:

A housing (i.e. 14, col. 1, lines 11-14, col. 3, lines 39-47);

POTS circuitry (inside 14, col. 1, lines 11-14, col. 3, lines 39-47);

a location (PCMCIA slot) within the housing (i.e. 14) adapted to engage a filter cartridge (in 52), the location including an electrical connector (col. 8, lines 8-11) for the POTS circuitry;

a cartridge (52) adapted to be inserted into the location and including a first (56) and second (72) end, the first end (56) being inserted into the location (PCMCIA slot);

the first end (56) including at least one connector (col. 8, lines 8-11) for the POTS circuitry;

the second end (72) including at least one first connector for receiving a DSL line, and at least one second connector for receiving a phone line (see, 114, 116, 118, col. 9, lines 54-63, col. 10, lines 1-10);

the second end (72) is configured to accept the DSL line and the phone line simultaneously (claim 9 in Madsen).

Art Unit: 2642

Madsen differs from the claimed invention in that it does not explicitly mention that the cartridge receives a signal containing both DSL and POTS signals and filters these signals.

However, Madsen's device is connected to the phone line (12 in fig. 1, col. 1, lines 11-14, col. 3, lines 39-47) which usually receive POTS signals, and also allows DSL connection (col. 10, lines 1-10). Further, Corning teaches providing a cartridge (3) having a first connector (5) for the POTS circuitry (10), and receiving (6) a signal containing both DSL (4) and POTS (5, 9) signals and filters these signals, and simultaneously pass the DSL (4) signal and the POTS (5, 9) signals to their respectively connectors.

Hence, if it is found that Madsen does not have the capacity of filtering the DSL and POTS signals, then it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Madsen with the filtering as taught by Corning, such that to allow the device to process Voice and Data simultaneously (see DESCRIPTION in Corning).

Regarding claim 7, Madsen shows a cartridge (in 52) for a telephone (col. 3, lines 39-47) comprising:

a first and second end (56, 72), the first end being adapted to be inserted into a location within a housing of the telephone (i.e. 14, col. 1, lines 11-14, col. 3, lines 39-47);

the first end (56) including at least one connector (col. 8, lines 8-11) for the POTS circuitry (i.e. 14, col. 1, lines 11-14, col. 3, lines 39-47);

the second end (7) including at least one DSL connector for receiving a DSL line, and at least one second connector for receiving a phone line (see, 114, 116, 118, col. 9, lines 54-63, col. 10, lines 1-10);

the second end (72) is configured to accept the DSL line and the phone line simultaneously (claim 9 in Madsen).

Madsen differs from the claimed invention in that it does not explicitly mention that the cartridge receives a signal containing both DSL and POTS signals and filters these signals.

However, Madsen's device is connected to the phone line (12 in fig. 1, col. 1, lines 11-14, col. 3, lines 39-47) which usually receive POTS signals, and also allows DSL connection (col. 10, lines 1-10). Further, Corning teaches providing a cartridge (3) having a first connector (5) for the POTS circuitry (10), and receiving (6) a signal

Art Unit: 2642

containing both DSL (4) and POTS (5, 9) signals and filters these signals, and simultaneously pass the DSL (4) signal and the POTS (5, 9) signals to their respectively connectors.

Hence, if it is found that Madsen does not have the capacity of filtering the DSL and POTS signals, then it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Madsen with the filtering as taught by Corning, such that to allow the device to process Voice and Data simultaneously (see DESCRIPTION in Corning).

Regarding claim 11, Madsen shows a cartridge (in 52) for a telephone (col. 3, lines 39-47) comprising:

a first and second end (56, 72), the first end being adapted to be inserted into a location within a housing of the telephone (i.e. 14, col. 1, lines 11-14, col. 3, lines 39-47);

the first end (56) including at least one connector (col. 8, lines 8-11) for the POTS circuitry (i.e. 14, col. 1, lines 11-14, col. 3, lines 39-47);

the second end (56) including at least one line connector for receiving a phone line and a DSL connector for receiving a DSL line (see, 114, 116, 118, col. 9, lines 54-63, col. 10, lines 1-10),

the removable cartridge (52); and

the second end (72) is configured to accept the DSL line and the phone line simultaneously (claim 9 in Madsen).

Madsen differs from the claimed invention in that it does not explicitly mention about splitting the DSL and POTS signals.

However, in interface card which involves the combination of DSL line and PSTN line, it is commonly seen that signals are split. This is also shown by Corning, in which the signals are split (see filtering in DESCRIPTION).

Hence, if it is found that Madsen's signals are not split in the design of the interface card, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to adapt Corning's interface design in Madsen, this type of design is considered conventional when such card are needed to interface with the PSTN and the DSL systems (see DESCRIPTION in Corning).

Art Unit: 2642

Regarding claims 2-5, 8-10, 12-19, the combination of Madsen and Corning shows:

a DSL filter (DESCRIPTION in Corning; see also col. 10, lines 1-10 in Madsen);
the removable filter cartridge (52 in Madsen) where the ejection feature/switch is common when cartridge is used (the PCMCIA latching design is conventional and admitted prior art in page 9, bottom paragraph of the present application);

the female connector (see 114, 116, 118);

the four conductors or first inner pair and second outer pair (such as 4, 5, 9 in Corning);

further, when cartridge is retained, it usually has biasing latch and shoulder to hold the cartridge, these are conventional features in holding and ejecting a cartridge, including the three position switch (the PCMCIA latching design is conventional and admitted prior art in page 9, bottom paragraph of the present application).

NOTE: numerals are added into various figures in Corning by the Examiner.

ARGUMENT

3. In response to the remarks (pages 2-5), in page 2, applicant argues that the combination (Madsen et al. and Corning) would render the prior art being modified unsatisfactory for its intended purpose, ... no motivation. Law cases were also cited. In page 3, applicant also discussed the POTS signals at -48v, ... PCMCIA at 3v, ... and argues that connecting a -48v POTS output signal into a 3v PCMCIA bus would overload the PCMCIA bus and render it inoperative.

The examiner disagrees. First, it is known in the art and Madsen has repeatedly described that the PCMCIA (PC card) has a standard RJ-11 telephone jack which is used to connect a telephone line to the PC card (col. 1, lines 52-53 in Madsen). It is not seen that connecting a -48v POTS output signal (typically the telephone line) into a 3v

PCMCIA bus would overload the PCMCIA bus and render it inoperative as applicant argues. Second, as for the combination of Madsen and Corning, the motivation for combining the references is to allow voice and data processing, see rejection above.

4. Applicant's arguments filed 9/6/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. See argument and rejections above.

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).


A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jack Chiang whose telephone number is 571-272-7483. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Fri. from 8:00 to 6:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ahmad Matar, can be reached on 571-272-7488. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2642

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Jack Chiang
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2642